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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,678	12/13/2000	Siva Subramanian	7000-047	7990
27820	7590	11/02/2005	EXAMINER	
WITHROW & TERRANOVA, P.L.L.C.			GOLD, AVI M	
P.O. BOX 1287			ART UNIT	
CARY, NC 27512			PAPER NUMBER	
			2157	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/736,678

Applicant(s)

SUBRAMANIAN ET AL.

Examiner

Avi Gold

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the amendment filed on September 9, 2005. Claims 1-50 are pending.

#### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

#### ***Double Patenting***

2. Claims 1-50 provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-37 of copending Application No. 09/736,692. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are directed to methods and routing nodes for routing traffic requiring application level support and distributed processing among routing nodes capable of providing such application level support.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-47 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Denecheau et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,611,874, in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA), further in view of Nessett et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,421,734.

Denecheau teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method for statistically improving routing within an Internet, and more particularly for improving next hop selection between internetwork routers (see abstract).

As to claims 1, 19, 31, and 46, Denecheau teaches a method, a system, a computer readable medium containing software, and a routing element facilitating distribution processing among routing nodes capable of providing application level support during routing, comprising:

identifying processing resources required to provide application level support during routing for select traffic (col. 3, lines 43-58; Denecheau discloses next hop selection identifiers);

selecting at least one routing node capable of providing the processing resources required for the select traffic (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20; Denecheau discloses a protocol processing the packet); and

routing the select traffic through the at least one routing node capable of providing the processing resources required to provide the support, wherein the at least

one routing node provides the support for the select traffic while routing the select traffic (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20; Denecheau discloses a routing method that enables optimization of traffic).

Denecheau fails to teach the limitation further including application level support and the use of routing nodes including a control plane, a compute plane, and a forward plane.

However, AAPA teaches the use of a control plane, forward plane, and routing on an application level (pages 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Denecheau in view of AAPA to use a control plane, forward plane, and routing on an application level. One would be motivated to do so because it makes use of sophisticated application-level knowledge.

Denecheau and AAPA fail to teach the limitation further including the use of routing nodes including a compute plane.

However, Nessett teaches techniques for avoiding the use of compression resources on data that has already been compressed (see abstract). Nessett teaches packets that are transmitted through an intermediate device which applies compression and/or encryption (col. 2, lines 14-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Denecheau and AAPA in view of Nessett to include a compute plane, with functions such as compression and encryption, as part of a routing node.

One would be motivated to do so because compressed data can help preserve bandwidth (col. 1, lines 37-39).

Regarding claims 2, 20, and 32, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 1, 19, and 31 wherein the at least one routing node is at least one of a plurality of routing nodes that can provide the application level support for the select traffic and the selecting step further comprises determining the at least one routing node from the plurality of routing nodes to provide the application level support in a manner to balance processing load among the plurality of routing nodes (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20; Denecheau discloses balancing traffic over different routes).

Regarding claims 3, 21, and 33, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 1, 19, and 31 wherein the at least one routing node is at least one of a plurality of routing nodes that can provide the application level support for the select traffic and the selecting step further comprises determining the at least one routing node from the plurality of routing nodes based on available processing capacity of the at least one routing node to provide the application level support (col. 6, lines 50-67; Denecheau discloses avoiding overrunning the capacity of the receiving station).

Regarding claims 4, 22, and 34, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 1, 19, and 31 wherein the at least one routing node is at least one of a plurality of routing nodes that can provide the application level support for the select traffic and the selecting step further comprises determining the at least one routing node from the plurality of routing nodes based on available processing capacity of the plurality of routing nodes and the at least one routing node to provide the application level support (col. 6, lines 50-67).

Regarding claims 5, 23, and 35, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 1, 19, and 31 wherein the selecting step selects a plurality of routing nodes through which to route the select traffic to distribute the application level support for the select traffic and the routing step routes the select traffic to facilitate distribution of the application level support such that processing for the application level support is distributed among the plurality of routing nodes while routing the select traffic (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65; Denecheau discloses processing done at the routing nodes).

Regarding claims 6, 24, and 36, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 5, 23, and 35 wherein the selecting step further comprises selecting the plurality of routing nodes within one routing path such that all of the select traffic is routed through each of the plurality of routing nodes and processing

for the application level support is distributed among the plurality of routing nodes while routing the select traffic (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Regarding claims 7, 25, and 37, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 5, 23, and 35 wherein the selecting step further comprises selecting the plurality of routing nodes within different routing paths such that a different portion of the select traffic is routed through each of the plurality of routing nodes and processing for the application level support is distributed among the plurality of routing nodes while routing the select traffic (col. 5, lines 22-51; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65; Denecheau discloses packets following a different path).

Regarding claims 8, 26, and 38, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 7, 25, and 37 wherein the selecting step further comprises selecting the plurality of routing nodes wherein at least two of the plurality of routing nodes are within one of the different routing paths such that processing for the application level support for the portion of the select traffic routed through the at least two of the plurality of routing nodes is distributed between the at least two of the plurality of routing nodes (col. 5, lines 22-51; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Regarding claims 9, 27, and 39, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 1, 19, and 31 wherein the selecting step further comprises:



identifying possible routing paths between a source and a destination for the select traffic, each of the possible routing paths including the at least one routing node capable of providing the processing resources required to provide the application level support for the select traffic (col. 3, lines 43-58);

identifying a capacity of the at least one routing node in the possible routing paths to provide the processing resources (col. 6, lines 50-67); and

determining at least one of the possible routing paths through which to route the select traffic based on the capacity of the at least one routing node in the possible routing paths to provide the processing resources (col. 6, lines 50-67 ).

Regarding claims 10, 28, and 40, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 9, 27, and 39 further comprising allocating resources of the at least one routing node along the at least one of the possible routing paths to provide the processing for the application level support while routing (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Regarding claims 11, 29, and 41, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 1, 19, and 31 where the selecting step further comprises:

identifying possible routing paths between a source and a destination for the select traffic, each of the possible routing paths including at least one routing node

capable of providing the processing resources required to provide the application level support for the select traffic (col. 3, lines 43-58);

identifying capacities of a plurality of routing nodes among the possible routing paths to provide the processing resources (col. 6, lines 50-67); and

determining at least one of the possible routing paths through which to route the select traffic based on the capacity of the plurality of routing nodes in the possible routing paths to provide the processing resources (col. 6, lines 50-67).

Regarding claims 12, 30, and 42, Denecheau teaches the method, system, and computer readable medium of claims 11, 29, and 41 wherein the selecting step further comprises distributing processing among the plurality of routing nodes to provide the application level support for the select traffic (col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Regarding claims 13, 16, and 43, Denecheau teaches a method, routing element facilitating distribution, and computer readable medium for distributing processing among multiple routing devices capable of providing application level support, the method comprising:

determining processing resources necessary for the application level support of traffic to be routed (col. 3, lines 43-58);

monitoring processing capacity available on a plurality of routing nodes capable of providing the application level support and routing the traffic (col. 6, lines 50-67);

identifying at least two of the plurality of routing nodes having combined processing capacity to provide the application level support necessary for the traffic to be routed (col. 5, lines 22-51; col. 6, lines 50-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65); and

routing the traffic in a manner allowing the at least two routing nodes to provide the processing for the application level support (col. 5, lines 22-51; col. 6, lines 50-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Denecheau fails to teach the limitation further including application layer support and the use of routing nodes including a control plane, a compute plane, and a forward plane.

However, AAPA teaches the use of a control plane, forward plane, and routing on an application level (pages 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Denecheau in view of AAPA to use a control plane, forward plane, and routing on an application level. One would be motivated to do so because it makes use of sophisticated application-level knowledge.

Denecheau and AAPA fail to teach the limitation further including the use of routing nodes including a compute plane.

However, Nessett teaches packets that are transmitted through an intermediate device which applies compression and/or encryption (col. 2, lines 14-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Denecheau and AAPA in view of Nessett to include a compute plane, with functions such as compression and encryption, as part of a routing node.

One would be motivated to do so because compressed data can help preserve bandwidth (col. 1, lines 37-39).

Regarding claims 14, 17, and 44, Denecheau teaches the method, routing element, and computer readable medium of claims 13, 16, and 43 further comprising determining how to distribute the processing for the application level support among the at least two routing nodes based on the processing resources necessary for application level support (col. 5, lines 22-51; col. 6, lines 50-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Regarding claims 15, 18, and 45, Denecheau teaches the method, routing element, and computer readable medium of claims 13, 16, and 43 further comprising determining how to distribute the processing for the application level support among the at least two routing nodes based on the processing resources necessary for application level support (col. 5, lines 22-51; col. 6, lines 50-67; col. 7, lines 1-20, 59-65).

Regarding claim 47, Denecheau teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the at least one routing node provides the application level support for the select traffic while routing the select traffic by manipulating a payload of a packet within the select traffic (col.5, lines 52-59, Denecheau discloses a message broken into packets, with those packets possibly being segmented, and transferred over the network).

Regarding claim 50, Denecheau teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the at least one routing node provides the application level support for the select traffic while routing the select traffic by operating on layer four and higher protocols within packets within the select traffic (AAPA).

5. Claims 48 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Denecheau, AAPA, and Nessett further in view of Chiu et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,701,363.

Denecheau teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method for statistically improving routing within an Internet, and more particularly for improving next hop selection between internetwork routers (see abstract). Nessett teaches the invention substantially as claimed including techniques for avoiding the use of compression resources on data that has already been compressed (see abstract).

As to claims 48 and 49, Denecheau, McCanne, and Kilkki teach the method of claim 1.

Denecheau, AAPA, and Nessett fail to teach the limitation further including routing the select traffic by providing secure socket layer applications and Internet Protocol security applications.

However, Chiu teaches measuring and analyzing performance characteristics for accessing hyper-link documents, such as web pages, over a communications network (see abstract). Chiu teaches the use of SSL and security protocols for routing (col. 8, lines 40-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Denecheau, AAPA, and Nessett in view of Chiu to route the select traffic by providing secure socket layer applications and Internet Protocol security applications. One would be motivated to do so because it would allow for more ways to route the traffic which would provide more efficient routing overall.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-50 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,167,033 to Bryant et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,424,621 to Ramaswamy et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,286,052 to McCloghrie et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,078,953 to Vaid et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,044,075 to LeBoudec et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,495,426 to Waclawsky et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,854,899 to Callon et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,289,389 to Kikinis.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,151,633 to Hurst et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,377,327 to Jain et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,226,267 to Spinney et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,570,867 to Robinson et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,792,461 to Hericourt

U.S. Pat. No. 5,845,091 to Dunne et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,611,872 to McCanne et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,868,061 to Kilkki et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Avi Gold whose telephone number is 571-272-4002. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-5:30 (1st Friday Off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

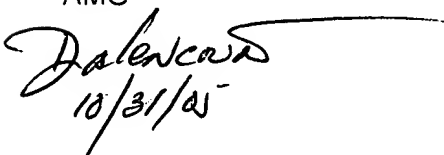
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Avi Gold

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2157

AMG

  
10/31/05